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NO. 2.

UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Placing quarantine in the Philippines under the Marine-Hospital Service.

[Circular No. 35.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., January 4, 1900.

The following order of the President, relative to quarantine regulations for ports in the Philippine Islands, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1900.

To prevent the introduction of epidemic disease, it is ordered that the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," and all rules and regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under that act are to be given full force and effect in the Philippine Islands, in so far as they are applicable, and the following additional rules and regulations are hereby promulgated :

The examination in ports of the Philippine Islands of incoming and outgoing vessels and the necessary surveillance over their sanitary condition as well as of cargo, passengers, crew, and of all personal effects, is vested in and will be conducted by the Marine-Hospital Service, and medical officers of that Service will be detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury as quarantine officers at the ports of Manila and Iloilo immediately, and at other ports in the Philippine Islands as soon as practicable or necessary.

Quarantine officers shall have authority over incoming vessels, their wharfage and anchorage, in so far as is necessary for the proper enforcement of the quarantine regulations, including vessels of the army transport service and noncombatant vessels of the navy.

Collectors of customs at ports of entry will not permit entry without quarantine certificates.

Any vessel leaving any port in the Philippine Islands for any port in the United States, or its dependencies, shall obtain a bill of health from the quarantine officer, when such officer is on duty; said bill of health to correspond to the consular bill of health now required by Treasury regulations; and the bill of health shall not be given to an outgoing vessel unless all quarantine regulations have been complied with. At ports where no medical officer is detailed the bills of health will be signed by the collector of customs or other officer to whom such duty has been legally delegated. Special

regulations relating to the bills of health to be obtained by vessels of the United States Navy will be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The medical officer detailed under this order as quarantine officer at the port of Manila shall be the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands. It shall be his duty to make appointments and removals from the Service in the Philippines (subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury), and shall authorize necessary expenditures, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The regulations for the government of the Marine-Hospital Service shall, so far as practicable, have force and effect in the management of the quarantine service in the Philippine Islands.

The expenses of the quarantine service will be charged against the revenues of the islands, and a sum not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) in each fiscal year is hereby set aside from the revenues collected in said islands for this purpose. The expenses shall be paid therefrom upon the certificate of a detailed quarantine officer, and upon the approval of the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands.

The chief quarantine officer shall render a report on the last day of each month to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, who will issue to him necessary instructions.

The Epidemic Fund will be reimbursed from the revenues of the islands for the cost of disinfecting appliances and materials ordered to be forwarded to the islands prior to the date of this order.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

This order to be duly proclaimed and enforced at ports in the Philippine Islands.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

[Extract from *Modern Medical Science*, December, 1899.]

The mortality records show that we have been having in this country a mild but extensive epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis during the last year and a half or two years. This is the fourth irregularly wave-like outbreak in the United States within the present century. It is believed by many that the crowding together of soldiers under unhygienic conditions aggravated the epidemic, which has not been marked in other countries. As far as can be learned, the epidemic started in Alaska and slowly traveled east and south.

Mortality records compared by the *Columbus Medical Journal* show a rate in that city of 66 per cent; in Boston, 68½ and 59; in St. Louis, nearly 80; in Chicago, 65 per cent. Thus it is seen to be, as stated by Dr. William Osler, the most fatal of the acute diseases. As stated by Dr. Osler, no fever attacks so few individuals in a community during its periods of prevalence, and probably no other known fever kills so large a proportion of those attacked.

The *diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis*, discovered and named by Weichselbaum in 1887, is now very generally regarded as the specific cause of the disease. It is sometimes called for convenience *meningococcus*. This is undoubtedly the specific germ of cerebro-spinal fever, though there are many cases of lept meningitis which are diagnosed in ordinary practice as cerebro-spinal meningitis, which are due to other pathogenic germs. Of 20 cases recently analyzed from the pathologic department of Johns Hopkins Hospital, 6 were true cerebro-

spinal fever in which the diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis was found. In 8 cases pneumococcus was present and 7 cases were pyogenic meningitis, in which streptococci or staphylococci were found. The observations of Weichselbaum have been fully confirmed by the work of Huebner, Councilman, Mallory, and Wright.

Lumbar puncture is of great value in diagnosis and can be done in the majority of cases without the aid of local anaesthesia. The puncture is usually made in the second or third interspace. "During the last ten years," says Dr. Osler, "no single measure of greater value in diagnosis has been introduced."

Eye symptoms in meningitis, according to Dr. A. E. Davis, are sometimes marked, but often absent. In 8 of 13 cases of leptomeningitis there were no eye symptoms. One patient with purulent meningitis, in which no eye symptoms were present, showed post-mortem the meninges covered with pus and extensive adhesions between pia and dura mater. In 12 cases of cerebro spinal meningitis, eye symptoms were absent in 7. Loss of iris reflex was present in one, dilated and fixed pupils in another, strabismus in a third, and in the fourth the pupils were dilated but reacted to light.

No eye symptoms were present in 8 of 13 having tuberculous meningitis; pupils were dilated in 1. There occurred extensive ulcerative keratitis and conjunctivitis in another, and in a third dilated pupils and lagophthalmia. No tuberculous condition of the eye was seen in any case. Whether symptoms are primary or secondary must be decided.

The motor and visual disturbances should also be differentiated. Cerebro-spinal meningitis has, as prominent symptoms, paralysis of third, fourth, ophthalmic division of fifth, sixth, and seventh nerves, with nystagmus and ptosis from cortical lesions; choked disc, optic neuritis, perineuritis, plastic and suppurative iritis, conjunctivitis, oedema of the lids, hemianopsia as a cortex or tract lesion. In simple or leptomeningitis the eye symptoms are of more importance in determining the diagnosis than in the cerebro-spinal type. The most reliable is optic neuritis. Many cases occur as sequelæ to middle-ear suppuration of a chronic character. Metastasis is another frequent cause. The neuritis is always consecutive to complicating meningitis. In tuberculous meningitis the eye symptoms are largely the same as in the simple form.

Alcoholism simulating meningitis in children.—Drs. Ausset and Combernale report (Société de Médecine du Nord) 2 cases of this affection, 1 in a nursing, the other in an infant 2½ years old, simulating meningitis. In both cases alcoholism was recognized as the cause; in the first case produced by the milk of an alcohol-imbibing wet nurse, in the other by the direct administration of alcoholics to the infant. In both cases the symptoms disappeared upon the removal of the cause.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., December 24, 1899.—I have the honor to report the following work for the week ended December 23, 1899: Inspection Mexican Central Railway passengers, 206; inspection of immigrants, 39; inspection international bridge during day of Fiestas and bullfights at Juarez, Mexico, 1,139. All having certificates of successful vaccination but 42. Refused admittance to a man and his wife, they having scabies or itch, a loathsome contagious disease; vaccinated, 32; disinfected baggage and household goods, bedding, etc., 17.

December 30, 1899.—I have the honor to report summary of work for the week ended January 30, 1899: Inspection of Mexican Central passengers, 180; inspection of Mexican Central immigrants, 17; inspection of international bridge, including days of bullfights, 937; issued certificates for successful vaccination, 54; vaccinated children of immigrants, 11; disinfected baggage and household goods, 15; disinfected soiled linen imported, to be landed at El Paso, 311 pieces.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox at Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., January 4, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor of informing you of the existence of smallpox in Brunswick, Ga. Five or six cases, located in as many different localities, all colored except 1 seaman, Albert Burns, of schooner *Stephen G. Hart*, who caught it at a colored dance hall; all the rest were traced to this center of infection. The board of health is taking steps to stamp it out by quarantine, disinfection, and vaccination. No connection with cases reported last season (1898).

Respectfully,

HUGH BURFORD,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Paris, Mo.

PARIS, MO., December 29, 1899.

SIR: In answer to your circular letter, marked G. T. V., will say that on August 19 a colored man by the name of Sanders, an employee of the M. K. T. Railroad, came to Paris from the railroad hospital at Sedalia. He was in the care of the railroad physician of this place, and was treated by him until August 23, at which time he died, the case having been diagnosed by the attending physician as typhoid fever. At that time my attention was called to the case, and I had a conversation with the attending physician in regard to the case. From the symptoms he gave, I pronounced it a hemorrhagic case of smallpox.

We quarantined 86 negroes who had been exposed, 60 of whom had never been vaccinated. We immediately vaccinated them but without success. Glycerinized lymph was used. As soon as we could obtain ivory points we vaccinated them successfully. At the expiration of fourteen days the daughter of Sanders developed a case of smallpox, the 3d day of September (case No. 1). As soon as we were able to establish a hospital I moved the patient with her mother and 2 other colored women (these 4 living in the same room) to the tents on the fair grounds outside the city limits. On the third day following the mother was taken with smallpox (case No. 2). September 9 a colored

man was moved from quarantine to hospital, he having a case of semi-confluent smallpox (case No. 3). September 18, 1 of the colored women referred to above was taken with smallpox, on 23d she had a severe hemorrhage and died October 2 (case No. 4). September 21 a colored child having varioloid was taken to the hospital from quarantine (case No. 5), this being all that were taken from the quarantine. On October 1 smallpox broke out in the family of Henry Dawson, a white man, who had served as a guard at the quarantine. In this family we had 3 cases, 1 of smallpox, 2 varioloid (cases Nos. 6, 7, 8). October 14 a white man by the name of Fisher was taken with confluent smallpox contracted from the Dawson family (case No. 9). Not having established a hospital for the white people, we treated these 4 cases in their homes without any spread of the disease. We had it completely stamped out. On November 22 we had another outbreak in regard to which I inclose statement of secretary of State board of health, Dr. E. Standlee: St. Louis, Mo. "Total number of cases from September 3 to present time, 37, with 4 deaths, 3 having died of hemorrhagic smallpox."

Respectfully,

F. M. MOSS, M. D.

Smallpox in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, December 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report in reference to the smallpox situation as follows: Twelve cases of smallpox have occurred at Shawnee, 14 cases at Oklahoma City, and 6 cases at Yukon.

At all the above points the disease has been stamped out and quarantine raised. At the present time smallpox exists at El Reno, 7 cases; Enid, 4 cases; Watonga, 1 case; Logan County, in the country 10 cases. Also smallpox is epidemic in Kay County, the disease having assumed a very mild type, and having been diagnosed as "Cuba chicken pox." The proper precautions in this county were not taken, owing to a disagreement as to diagnosis of diseases.

I desire that you send me 500 copies, with mailing envelopes, of the Government circular on smallpox, which I shall send out to localities that are infected.

The disease has assumed a very mild form, which has led, in some instances, to an error in diagnosis, and has resulted in exposure and extension of the disease, which should not have resulted. Up to this date no deaths have resulted.

Respectfully,

L. HAYNES BUXTON,
Superintendent Public Health of Oklahoma.

Status of smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report, since the date of my last letter, the discharge of 1 patient from the smallpox hospital, cured. No new cases having been discovered, there were, therefore, at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day, 4 cases of smallpox, all confined in the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully,

H. C. McLEAN,
Acting Health Officer.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to January 12, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30, to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29.....	2		
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1		
Total for State		3		
Georgia:				
Brunswick	Jan. 4.....	5		
Total for State		5		
Illinois:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	12		
Chicago.....	Dec. 27.....	1		
Total for State.....		13		
Indian Territory:				
Choctow Nation	Dec 18.....	75		
Total for State		75		
Indiana:				
Evansville	Dec. 24-Jan. 6...	8		
Total for State		8		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 1...	18		
Shreveport	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	6		
St. James.....	.....do	1		
Total for State		25		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Dec. 30-Jan. 6...	2		
Chelsea.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...		1	
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...		1	
Total for State		2	2	
Missouri:				
Paris.....	Sept. 3-Dec. 29...	37	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 3...	4		
Total for State		41	4	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Dec. 17-Dec. 30...	2		
Total for State		2		
New York:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1		
Total for State		1		
North Carolina:				
Beaufort	Dec. 27	1		
Charlotte.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Chatham County.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	10		
Guilford County .....	.....do	23		
Halifax County .....	.....do	50		
Mecklenburg County.....	.....do	1		
Northampton County.....	.....do	1		
Rowan County.....	.....do	16		
Vance County.....	.....do	1		
Total for State		105		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 23-Dec. 29...	1		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	3		
Total for State		4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oklahoma Territory:				
El Reno	Dec. 27.....	7	0	Smallpox epidemic.
Enid.....	do.....	4	0	
Kay County.....	do.....	.....	.....
Logan County.....	do.....	10	0	No cases at present.
Oklahoma City.....	do.....	11	0	
Shawnee.....	do.....	12	0	
Watonga.....	do.....	1	0	Do.
Yukon.....	do.....	6	0	
Total for State .....	.....	54	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 30..	3	.....
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30..	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	5	.....
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	do.....	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	2	.....
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 28..	29	.....
Nashville.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30..	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	31	.....
Texas:				
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31..	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	2	.....
Utah:				
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30..	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	1	.....
Virginia:				
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 6..	14	6	
Total for State .....	.....	14	6	

PUERTO RICO.*Reports from Ponce.*

PONCE, PUERTO RICO, *December 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended December 16; also mortality report for the two weeks ended the same date.

The general health of Ponce continues as before, and nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week.

Respectfully,

P. MALARET,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.

[Inclosure.]

Number of deaths in Ponce Jurisdiction during the two weeks ended December 16, 1899.

Infectious diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	14
Dysentery.....	6
Malarial fever.....	4
Tetanus.....	2

Infectious diseases—Continued.

	Deaths.
Septicæmia	2
Pernicious fever	2
Enteric fever	1
Puerperal fever	1
Diseases of the digestive apparatus	60
Diseases of the respiratory system	8
Diseases of the circulatory system	7
Diseases of the nervous system	0
Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.)	41
Total	148
Births in the same period	37

PONCE, PUERTO RICO, December 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended December 23. The steamer *Maria Herrera*, from Cuban ports, came this week not disinfected at Santiago, and carrying nonimmune passengers. She was held two days in quarantine to complete the five day period from Santiago. Also arrived this week, the Spanish steamer *Montevideo*, from Cuban and South American ports. She was allowed to transact all business in quarantine, and the baggage of third-class local passengers was disinfected. The general health of Ponce shows no change, continuing as before.

Respectfully,

P. MALARET,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended December 30, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, December 31, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 30, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 24	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	126
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	58
Dec. 25	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Dec. 26	Steamship Sachem.....	Liverpool, England.....	2
Do....	Steamship Bostonian.....	London, England.....	3
Dec. 27	Steamship Philadelphian.....	Liverpool, England.....	2
Do....	Steamship Peruvian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	5
Dec. 28	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	19
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	74
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	52
Do....	Steamship Virginian.....	London, England.....	3
Dec. 29	Steamship Sylvania.....	Liverpool, England.....	18
Do....	Steamship Cambrian.....	London, England.....	24
Do....	Steamship Fitzclarence.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	1
Dec. 30	Steamship Oakmore.....	London, England.....	6
	Total		394

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended December 31, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, January 3, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 31, 1899 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 24	Steamship Graf Wildersee.....	Hamburg.....	577
Do....	Steamship La Bretagne.....	Havre.....	197
Do....	Steamship Alsatia.....	Naples.....	213
Dec. 26	Steamship Maasdam.....	Rotterdam.....	187
Do..	Steamship Buffon.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	10
Dec. 27	Steamship Anchoria.....	Glasgow.....	61
Do....	Steamship Kensington.....	Antwerp.....	498
Dec. 28	Steamship Italia.....	Hamburg.....	377
Do....	Steamship H. H. Meier.....	Bremen.....	447
Dec. 29	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	149
Do....	Steamship Werra.....	Genoa and Naples.....	263
Do....	Steamship Pomeranian.....	Glasgow.....	8
Dec. 30	Steamship Phœnicia.....	Hamburg.....	487
Dec. 31	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	123
Total.....			3,497

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 6, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, January 8, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 6, 1900.
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 2	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre.....	149
Do....	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen.....	55
Jan. 3	Steamship Chateau Yquem.....	Naples.....	543
Jan. 4	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam.....	162
Do....	Steamship Ems.....	Naples.....	152
Do....	Steamship Barcelona.....	Hamburg.....	227
Jan. 5	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	254
Do....	Steamship Victoria.....	Naples.....	514
Do....	Steamship Darmstadt.....	Bremen.....	306
Jan. 6	Steamship Lucania.....	Liverpool.....	144
Total.....			2,206

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended December 30, 1899.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, December 30, 1899.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 30, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 25	Steamship Rhyndland	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	86
Do....	Steamship Admiral Sampson.....	Jamaica.....	1
	Total.....		87

JNO. J. S. ROGERS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended January 6, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, January 6, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 6, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 31...	Steamship Waesland.....	Liverpool.....	76
Do....	Steamship Mackinaw.....	London	1
	Total.....		77

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Baltimore, Md., during the month of December, 1899.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,109; number passed, 1,109.

GEO. PURVIANCE,
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Portland, Me., during the month of December, 1899.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 776; number passed, 775; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, 1.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 1; number admitted, 775.S. D. BROOKS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Diego, Cal., during the month of December, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 6; number passed, 6; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, none; number admitted, 6.

W. W. MCKAY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of December, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 4,724; number passed, 4,724; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, none; number admitted, 4,724.

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana, Cuba, during the week ended December 30, 1899.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 30, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 30, 1899:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 25	Steamship Matanzas	Tampico	1
Dec. 27	Steamship Orizaba	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	20
Do....	Steamship Monserrat.....	Vera Cruz.....	8
Do....	Steamship Havana	New York.....	6
	Total.....		35

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of steerage passengers at Matanzas during the week ended December 23, 1899.

MATANZAS, CUBA, December 23, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 23, 1899. December 21, steamship *Curityba*, from New York, with 3 immigrants.

FELIX GARCIA,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago during the week ended December 23, 1899.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, December 23, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 23, 1899: December 20, German steamship *Ilsenstein*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with 10 immigrants.

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Jan. 6	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Jan. 6	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Br. bktn. C. W. Janes (a).....	Dec. 16	Santos.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Jan. 6	Br. bk. Conductor (a).....	Dec. 18	do.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Dec. 30	Br. ss. Bloomfontein.....	Dec. 29	Hongkong.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	do.	.....	.....	.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Jan. 6	.....	.....	.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	Dec. 30	Am. ss. Centennial.....	Dec. 28	Honolulu.....
			Br. ss. Gaelic.....	Dec. 29	Hongkong.....
17	San Pedro, Cal.....	Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
18	Savannah, Ga.....	Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.	Sp. bk. Concepcion (a).....	Dec. 18	Santos.....
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
21	Washington, N. C.....	Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 6	.....	.....	.....
CUBA:					
22	Caibarien.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 16	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
23	Cardenas.....	Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
24	Cienfuegos.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
25	Daiquiri.....	Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
26	Gibara.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
27	Guantanamo.....	Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
28	Havana.....	Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
29	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
30	Manzanillo.....	Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
31	Matanzas.....	Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
32	Nuevitas.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
33	Santiago de Cuba.....	Dec. 23	U. S. A. transport Wright. do.....	Dec. 17 Dec. 22	Jucara..... Cienfuegos.....
			U. S. A. transport Mc- Clellan.	Dec. 23	Guantanamo.....
		Dec. 30	U. S. A. transport Buford..	Dec. 30	San Juan.....
PORTO RICO:					
34	Ponce.....	Dec. 16	Span. ss. Montevideo.....	Dec. 18	Havana.....
		Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
			Ss. Maria Herrera.....	do.	do.....
35	San Juan.....	do.	U. S. ss. Ingalls.....	Dec. 19	do.....
Subports—					
36	Aguadilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Arecibo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Arroyo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Humacao.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Jobos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Mayaguez.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report	6
3					7
4					1
5				No transactions.....	
6				do	
7					
8				do	
9				do	
10	Ship Island	Disinfected and held.....			2
	Mobile.....	do		No transactions.....	
11					
12					3
13	Seattle.....	Disinfected with sulphur to destroy rats.	Jan. 1		3
14					14
					21
15					5
16	San Francisco	Held disinfected with sulphur to destroy vermin:		176 Chinese, 12 Japanese, and 9 Korean steerage passengers on board.	18
	do.....	do		Ss. Gaelic from Hong-kong bathed and effects disinfected.	
17					1
18					1
19	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.			5
20				No transactions.....	
				do	
21				do	
				do	
22					3
					5
					3
					3
					7
23					12
					13
24					5
25					5
26				No report	1
27				do	
28					32
29					3
30					5
31					4
32				Baggage on 3 vessels from Havana disinfected; 2 cattle vessels ordered cleaned at sea.	11
33	Santiago.....	Boarded and passed.....	Dec. 17		
	do	do	Dec. 22		
	do	do	Dec. 23		
	New York.....	do	Dec. 30		11
34	Barcelona	Held in quarantine	Dec. 18	Baggage of local passengers disinfected.	9
	San Juan.....	Held in quarantine to complete period.	Dec. 20		4
35	Havana	Held in quarantine	Dec. 19	Baggage of 1 passenger disinfected.	9
36				No report	
37				do	
38				do	
39				do	
40				do	
41				do	

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Jan. 6			
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.			
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.			
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.			
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.			
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.			
7	Charleston, S. C.....	Dec. 30			
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Jan. 6			
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.			
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Dec. 29			
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Dec. 30			
12	Key West, Fla.....	Jan. 6			
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Dec. 23			
		Dec. 30			
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Jan. 6			
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.			
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.			
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.			
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.			
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.			
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.			
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.			
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.			

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7					1
8				No report.....	
9					3
10					7
11				No report.....	
12					5
13				No transactions.....	
14				do.....	
15				No report.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	
26				do.....	
27				do.....	

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

ALABAMA—Mobile.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 37,817. Total number of deaths, 106, including enteric fever, 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—New Haven.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 76,000. Total number of deaths, 131, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 6, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—Columbus.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 19—white, 9; colored, 10, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—Springfield.—Month of December, 1899. Census population, 24,963. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—Evansville.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 58, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—Portland.—Four weeks ended December 23, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 69, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Lawrence.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 58,500. Total number of deaths, 83, including diphtheria, 5, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Newton.—Month of December, 1899. Census population, 27,590. Total number of deaths, 43, including diphtheria, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended December 30, 1899, from 57 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, intermittent fever, erysipelas, pneumonia, and influenza increased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 212, scarlet fever at 64, measles at 45, enteric fever at 40, diphtheria at 28, whooping cough at 16, smallpox at 5, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 3 places.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 225,602. Total number of deaths, 139, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—Passaic.—Three weeks ended December 31, 1899. Census population, 13,028. Total number of deaths, 24. No death from contagious disease.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for November, 1899, from 21 towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 147,700—white, 87,901; colored, 59,799, show a total of 143 deaths—white, 72; colored, 71, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Charlotte.—Month of December. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 51—white, 22; colored, 29; including enteric fever, 2, whooping cough, 2, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—Lynchburg.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 285,000. Total number of deaths, 287, including diphtheria, 16; enteric fever, 4; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 10; whooping cough, 1, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicell.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Jan. 6	105,287	60	5						6	1		
Allentown, Pa.	Dec. 29	25,228	10								1	1	
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Dec. 31	17,336	7										
Baltimore, Md.	Jan. 6	454,439	212	18						3	1	11	1
Baton Rouge, La.	Dec. 23	10,478	4										
Do.	Dec. 30	10,478	3										
Bay City, Mich.	do.	27,839	5						1			1	
Do.	Jan. 6	27,839	5									1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	33,006	10	2					1				
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	283	33					2	10	17		1
Bristol, R. I.	Dec. 30	5,478	3	1									
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	70,028	42	4						2	6		1
Do.	Jan. 8	70,028	32	4							4		
Camden, N. J.	Jan. 6	58,313	24									2	
Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 30	55,955	5	29	4								
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	16	2		1						2	
Chicago, Ill.	do.	1,099,850	454	41					5	11	27	6	3
Do.	Jan. 6	1,099,850	518	48					4	11	28	3	4
Chicopee, Mass.	do.	14,080	6	1									
Chillicothe, Ohio.	Dec. 30	11,288	4							1			
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Dec. 29	296,508	95	17								2	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Jan. 6	261,353	38							2	1	3	
Concord, N. H.	Dec. 30	17,044	5										
Dayton, Ohio.	Jan. 6	61,022	27	2					2				
Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 16	205,876	94	6					1		3	3	
Do.	Dec. 23	205,876	75	6							2	1	
Do.	Dec. 30	205,876	104	12							5	3	
Dubois, Pa.	do.	6,149	2										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	9,416	5						1				
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	10	1									
Evansville, Ind.	do.	50,756	12	3									
Do.	Jan. 6	50,756	11	4									
Everett, Mass.	Dec. 30	11,068	7	1								1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	do.	22,037	5	1								1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.	60,278	27	2					1		1		
Green Bay, Wis.	Dec. 31	9,069	5										
Haverhill, Mass.	Jan. 6	27,412	17	1								2	
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	8										
Honolulu, Hawaii.	Dec. 9	35,000	35	4					1				
Jacksonville, Fla.	Dec. 30	17,201	25	5					1				
Jersey City, N. J.	Dec. 31	163,003	58	7					1	2	1		
Johnstown, Pa.	Dec. 30	21,805	13	1									
Do.	Jan. 6	21,805	15	1					1		1		
Lancaster, Pa.	do.	32,011	12								2		

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 9; colored, 20.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Lawrence, Mass.	Dec. 31	44,654	20	12								1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec. 30	50,195	25	17									
Louisville, Ky.	Jan. 4	161,129	62	5						1			2
Lowell, Mass.	Jan. 6	77,696	18	4									
Mahanoy City, Pa.	do.	11,286	4										
McKeesport, Pa.	Dec. 30	20,741	10							1			
Malden, Mass.	Jan. 6	23,031	15	4									
Manchester, N. H.	Dec. 30	44,146	20	3									
Massillon, Ohio	do.	10,092	1										
Medford, Mass.	Jan. 6	11,079	1										
Melrose, Mass.	Dec. 30	8,519	6	1									
Michigan City, Ind.	Dec. 31	10,776	0										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec. 30	204,468	65	3								5	
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	164,728	33	5						2	1	2	
Mobile, Ala.	Dec. 31	31,076	25	3									
Do.	Jan. 6	31,076	11										
Nashua, N. H.	Jan. 5	19,311	3									2	
Nashville, Tenn.	Jan. 6	76,168	6									1	
New Albany, Ind.	do.	21,059	3										
Newark, N. J.	do.	181,830	86	11							1	4	2
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	40,733	18	2							2		1
New Brunswick, N. J.	Dec. 30	18,603	4										
Newburyport, Mass.	do.	13,947	6	1									
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,039	135	15						7		1	4
Newton, Mass.	Jan. 6	24,379	7										
New York, N. Y.	Dec. 30	3,550,053	1,248	142						13	17	46	20
Norristown, Pa.	Jan. 6	19,791	7										
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	6										
Omaha, Nebr.	Dec. 30	140,452	28									1	
Oneonta, N. Y.	Jan. 6	6,272	1										
Ottumwa, Iowa.	Dec. 9	14,001	5	1									
Do.	Dec. 16	14,001	4										
Do.	Dec. 23	14,001	6							2			
Do.	Dec. 30	14,001	9										
Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 6	1,046,964	513	56						1	4	24	2
Pittsburg, Pa.	Dec. 30	238,617	149	11						4		4	3
Pittsfield, Mass.	Dec. 17	17,281	4										1
Do.	Dec. 24	17,281	3										
Do.	Dec. 31	17,281	3										
Pittston, Pa.	Jan. 6	10,302	1										
Plainfield, N. J.	Dec. 30	11,267	5										
Do.	Jan. 6	11,267	3										
Portsmouth, Va.	do.	13,268	8										
Providence, R. I.	do.	132,146	86	12							2		5
Quincy, Mass.	do.	16,723	9	2								1	
Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec. 30	44,843	8	1						1			
San Jose, Cal.	do.	18,060	8	3									
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Dec. 23	5,864	3										
Do.	Dec. 30	5,864	3										
Shreveport, La.	do.	11,979	14	2								1	
Somerville, Mass.	Jan. 6	40,152	12										
Steeltown, Pa.	do.	9,250	9										
Tacoma, Wash.	Dec. 30	36,006	9								1		
Taunton, Mass.	do.	25,448	13	2									
Do.	do.	25,448	13	1								1	
Waltham, Mass.	Dec. 30	18,707	9										
Warren, Ohio	Jan. 6	5,973	3										
Washington, D. C.	Dec. 30	230,392	110	10						9		4	2
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	35,013	10	2						1			
Wilmington, Del.	Jan. 6	61,431	27	2								3	
Worcester, Mass.	Dec. 29	84,655	31	1									
Youngstown, Ohio.	Jan. 6	33,220	5							1			

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 25, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	24	9		.91		.29
Portland, Me.....	26	10		.77	.33	
Northfield, Vt.....	22	10		.70		.28
Boston, Mass.....	30	11		.72		.19
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	38	8		.70		.03
Nantucket, Mass.....	37	4		.98		.72
Woods Hole, Mass.....	34	7		.71	.07	
Block Island, R. I.....	36	6		.80		.09
New Haven, Conn.....	31	7		.75	.30	
Albany, N. Y.....	27	9		.63		.55
New York, N. Y.....	33	10		.75	.31	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	33	5		.70	.56	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	34	8		.63	.19	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	32	8		.83	.39	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	35	6		.91		.07
Baltimore, Md.....	37	5		.70	.15	
Washington, D. C.....	35	5		.70	.21	
Lynchburg, Va.....	39	4		.72		.01
Cape Henry, Va.....	42	4		.91		.03
Norfolk, Va.....	43	4		.84		.09
Charlotte, N. C.....	44	2		.99	.15	
Raleigh, N. C.....	46	0		.73	.39	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	45	4		.98	.22	
Hatteras, N. C.....	49	4		1.26	.30	
Wilmington, N. C.....	49	1		.70	.26	
Columbia, S. C.....	47	2		.67	.11	
Charleston, S. C.....	52	2		.75		.62
Augusta, Ga.....	48	1		.77	.13	
Savannah, Ga.....	53	1		.77		.64
Jacksonville, Fla.....	57	1		.64		.61
Jupiter, Fla.....	65	3		.60	1.46	
Key West, Fla.....	70	0		.35	.30	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	45	1		.94	1.04	
Tampa, Fla.....	62	1		.56		.07
Pensacola, Fla.....	55	2		.91	.93	
Mobile, Ala.....	53	2		1.04		.56
Montgomery, Ala.....	50	0		1.09	.03	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	51		2	1.12	.28	
New Orleans, La.....	55	2		.98	.11	
Shreveport, La.....	49	0		1.05	.04	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	44		3	.70	1.93	
Little Rock, Ark.....	45		2	.98	.29	
Palestine, Tex.....	53		8	.84	2.31	
Galveston, Tex.....	57		5	.91		.22
San Antonio, Tex.....	56		6	.42	.91	
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61		10	.27		.17
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	44	1		.95	1.41	
Nashville, Tenn.....	42	0		.87	1.62	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	45		1	.99	1.37	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	41	0		.91	.56	
Louisville, Ky.....	38	0		.81	.42	.13
Indianapolis, Ind.....	33	2		.70	.17	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36	1		.63	.18	
Columbus, Ohio.....	34	2		.70	.12	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	39		3	.66		.14
Pittsburg, Pa.....	35	4				
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	29	8		.77	.66	
Rochester, N. Y.....	28	10		.69	.58	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29	9		.77	.50	
Erie, Pa.....	33	5		.70		.09
Cleveland, Ohio.....	31	5		.56	.02	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	33	3		.56		.20
Toledo, Ohio.....	30	5		.53		.06
Detroit, Mich.....	29	5		.56		.26
Lansing, Mich.....	27	6		.42		.23
Port Huron, Mich.....	28	5		.49		.18
Alpena, Mich.....	25	7		.55		.44
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	24	4		.48		.41
Marquette, Mich.....	22	6		.51	.00	
Green Bay, Wis.....	26	2		.56		.54
Grand Haven, Mich.....	29	7		.56		.14
Milwaukee, Wis.....	25	7		.42		.26
Chicago, Ill.....	29	3		.49		.49
Duluth, Minn.....	16	10		.28		.28

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 25, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	17	11		.28		.27
La Crosse, Wis.....	23			.30		.30
Dubuque, Iowa.....	26	2		.42		.38
Davenport, Iowa.....	27	4		.35		.33
Des Moines, Iowa.....	26	3		.30		.29
Keokuk, Iowa.....	29	5		.42		.34
Springfield, Ill.....	33	3		.63		.34
Cairo, Ill.....	39	0		.72	.18	
St. Louis, Mo.....	34	3		.61		.16
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	38		4	.42		.04
Springfield, Mo.....	40		4	.63		.22
Kansas City, Mo.....	30	4		.30		.27
Topeka, Kans.....	33	1		.21		.16
Wichita, Kans.....	39		3	.21	.45	
Concordia, Kans.....	34	1		.09		.09
Lincoln, Nebr.....	28	3		.14		.13
Omaha, Nebr.....	25	8		.21		.16
Sioux City, Iowa.....	28	6		.25		.25
Yankton, S. Dak.....	21			.14		
Valentine, Nebr.....	27			.07		.07
Huron, S. Dak.....	17	10		.14		.12
Pierre, S. Dak.....	24	5		.14		.00
Moorhead, Minn.....	11	13		.14		.14
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	12	14		.14	.08	
Williston, N. Dak.....	9	16		.18	.02	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	17	20		.14		.14
Helena, Mont.....	22	13		.21		.21
Miles City, Mont.....	17	10		.07		.07
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	28	6		.05	.07	
Spokane, Wash.....	29	7		.63		.53
Walla Walla, Wash.....	36	4		.51		.51
Baker City, Oreg.....	28		9	.42		.39
Winnemucca, Nev.....	30		8	.31		.31
Boise, Idaho.....	33		10	.45		.45
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	33		9	.37		.37
Lander, Wyo.....	22		4	.09		.09
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	25	8		.07		.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	25	7		.14		.14
Denver, Colo.....	30	0		.14		.02
Pueblo, Colo.....	33		6	.14		.13
Dodge City, Kans.....	31	4		.14		.14
Oklahoma, Okla.....	38			.63		
Amarillo, Tex.....	35	1		.20	.34	
Abilene, Tex.....	49		7	.18	.41	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	30	1		.34		.12
El Paso, Tex.....	46		8	.12	.06	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	52	1		.33		.26
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	41	9		1.26	.11	
Tacoma, Wash.....	40	7		1.68	.44	
Portland, Oreg.....	40	7		1.86		1.40
Roseburg, Oreg.....	40	4		1.59		1.44
Eureka, Cal.....	48			1.96		
Redbluff, Cal.....	46		2	1.30		1.30
Carson City, Nev.....	33		3	.49		.49
Sacramento, Cal.....	48		9	1.03		1.03
San Francisco, Cal.....	52		6	1.22		1.22
Fresno, Cal.....	46		8	.35		.35
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	53	4		1.05		1.05
Los Angeles, Cal.....	54	5		1.01		1.01
San Diego, Cal.....	55	6		.49		.49
Yuma, Ariz.....	56	3		.14		.14

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 1, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	23		3	.85		.00
Portland, Me.....	25		5	.77		.74
Northfield, Vt.....	17		6	.71		.71
Boston, Mass.....	29		7	.78		.74
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	33		9	.70		.38
Nantucket, Mass.....	33		9	.93		.69
Woods Hole, Mass.....	33		8	.78		.65
Block Island, R. I.....	34		10	.69		.36
New Haven, Conn.....	20		8	.83		.76
Albany, N. Y.....	26		7	.87		.57
New York, N. Y.....	32		8	.78		.73
Harrisburg, Pa.....	30		11	.71		.57
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32		12	.68		.55
New Brunswick, N. J.....	32		12	.87		.81
Atlantic City, N. J.....	34		13	.91		.86
Baltimore, Md.....	35		13	.74		.57
Washington, D. C.....	34		16	.71		.47
Lynchburg, Va.....	37		15	.78		.71
Cape Henry, Va.....	40		11	.91		.69
Norfolk, Va.....	41		15	.84		.70
Charlotte, N. C.....	41		14	1.06		.96
Raleigh, N. C.....	40		15	.77		.64
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	42			.99		
Hatteras, N. C.....	47			1.27		
Wilmington, N. C.....	47		15	.78		.67
Columbia, S. C.....	47		14	.77	.11	
Charleston, S. C.....	50		11	.81		.41
Augusta, Ga.....	46		12	.78		.52
Savannah, Ga.....	50		10	.76		.14
Jacksonville, Fla.....	55		6	.70		.60
Jupiter, Fla.....	65		4	.70		.66
Key West, Fla.....	69			.38		
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	43		12	1.07		.87
Tampa, Fla.....	61		6	.66	.02	
Pensacola, Fla.....	51		5	.92		.91
Mobile, Ala.....	50		5	1.06		.88
Montgomery, Ala.....	47		9	1.13		.69
Vicksburg, Miss.....	47		5	1.13		.62
New Orleans, La.....	53		3	1.02		.84
Shreveport, La.....	45		1	1.06		.98
Fort Smith, Ark.....	37		4	.67		.52
Little Rock, Ark.....	40		7	.98		.66
Palestine, Tex.....	45	2		.89		.85
Galveston, Tex.....	53	1		.88		.54
San Antonio, Tex.....	49	2		.42		.42
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	55		0	.36		.36
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	40		9	1.10		1.10
Nashville, Tenn.....	39		15	.92		.88
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	41		14	1.17		1.07
Knoxville, Tenn.....	38		16	1.02		1.00
Louisville, Ky.....	35		17	.84		.71
Indianapolis, Ind.....	30		17	.70		.68
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	34		17	.76		.68
Columbus, Ohio.....	30		16	.70		.69
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	33		16	.70		.66
Pittsburg, Pa.....	32		18	.70		.67
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	27		12	.74	.47	
Rochester, N. Y.....	25		13	.70		.12
Buffalo, N. Y.....	27		13	.72		.10
Erie, Pa.....	30		15	.70	.37	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	29		15	.56		.33
Sandusky, Ohio.....	29		17	.52		.49
Toledo, Ohio.....	28		16	.49		.40
Detroit, Mich.....	27		16	.55		.54
Lansing, Mich.....	26		15	.42		.30
Port Huron, Mich.....	25		15	.49		.48
Alpena, Mich.....	22		13	.56		.49
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	18		16	.42	.06	
Marquette, Mich.....	20		13	.49		.01
Green Bay, Wis.....	18		13	.56		.56
Grand Haven, Mich.....	27		13	.59	.15	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	22		15	.49		.47
Chicago, Ill.....	27		17	.49		.49
Duluth, Minn.....	13		10	.28		.27

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 1, 1900.—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	13	.....	8	.28	.....	.27
La Crosse, Wis.....	18	.....	15	.29	.....	.29
Dubuque, Iowa.....	21	.....	15	.37	.....	.37
Davenport, Iowa.....	24	.....	14	.36	.....	.36
Des Moines, Iowa.....	21	.....	13	.29	.....	.19
Keokuk, Iowa.....	26	.....	13	.42	.....	.42
Springfield, Ill.....	28	.....	13	.57	.....	.57
Cairo, Ill.....	35	.....	13	.77	.....	.73
St. Louis, Mo.....	31	.....	15	.53	.....	.42
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	36	.....	25	.42	.....	.20
Springfield, Mo.....	32	.....	11	.62	.....	.62
Kansas City, Mo.....	26	.....	10	.28	.....	.22
Topeka, Kans.....	31	.....	13	.21	.....	.13
Wichita, Kans.....	32	.....	7	.21	.....	.21
Concordia, Kans.....	27	.....	6	.14	.....	.06
Lincoln, Nebr.....	25	.....	11	.20	.....	.13
Omaha, Nebr.....	21	.....	9	.21	.....	.16
Sioux City, Iowa.....	22	.....	15	.21	.....	.20
Yankton, S. Dak.....	15	.....	8	.13	.....	.06
Valentine, Nebr.....	18	.....	4	.13	.01	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	10	.....	9	.12	.01	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	18	.....	10	.14	.....	.05
Moorhead, Minn.....	4	.....	3	.14	.....	.10
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	6	.....	10	.14	.....	.06
Williston, N. Dak.....	6	.....	8	.14	.....	.03
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	11	5	.....	.14	.31	.....
Helena, Mont.....	16	2	.....	.22	.20	.....
Miles City, Mont.....	16	2	.....	.07	.....	.07
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	27	.....	6	.07	.10	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	26	8	.....	.63	.....	.48
Walla Walla, Wash.....	33	3	.....	.56	.....	.46
Baker City, Oreg.....	25	.....	2	.38	.....	.36
Winnemucca, Nev.....	27	.....	1	.28	.....	.24
Boise, Idaho.....	26	1	.....	.49	.....	.27
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	29	.....	3	.35	.....	.25
Lauder, Wyo.....	20	6	.....	.14	.....	.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	24	7	.....	.07	.....	.05
North Platte, Nebr.....	19	1	.....	.14	.08	.....
Denver, Colo.....	26	10	.....	.14	.....	.13
Pueblo, Colo.....	29	5	.....	.14	.....	.13
Dodge City, Kans.....	26	4	.....	.14	.....	.14
Oklahoma, Okla.....	34	.....	3	.51	.....	.11
Amarillo, Tex.....	34	1	.....	.10	.....	.10
Abilene, Tex.....	41	.....	1	.28	.....	.28
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	28	10	.....	.14	.....	.14
El Paso, Tex.....	43	3	.....	.08	.....	.08
Phoenix, Ariz.....	51	4	.....	.22	.....	.21
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	41	3	.....	1.25	.....	.66
Tacoma, Wash.....	40	3	.....	1.59	.....	.60
Portland, Oreg.....	39	3	.....	1.75	.....	1.01
Roseburg, Oreg.....	40	0	.....	1.55	.14	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	47	0	.....	1.97	.61	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	44	0	.....	1.21	.70	.....
Carson City, Nev.....	31	1	.....	.52	.....	.34
Sacramento, Cal.....	45	.....	3	.97	.08	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	50	.....	3	1.20	.....	.50
Fresno, Cal.....	45	.....	1	.35	.....	.21
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	52	3	.....	1.05	.....	.01
Los Angeles, Cal.....	53	6	.....	.87	.....	.82
San Diego, Cal.....	55	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	55	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to January 12, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30 to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5...	5	5	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Nov. 25...		45	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 1...		16	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26...	1		
Cuba:				
Havana.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 30...	26	8	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....		1	
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30...		3	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28...		2	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 9...	39	11	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-Nov. 28...	1	1	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Nov. 15-Nov. 28...	21	14	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 1...		13	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2...		12	
Ahmednagar District.....	do.....		61	
Akalkot State.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...		2	
Aundh State.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2...		7	
Baroda State.....	do.....		4	
Belgaum District.....	do.....		479	
Bhor State.....	do.....		30	
Bijapur District.....	do.....		206	
Bombay City.....	do.....		265	
Broach District.....	do.....		0	
Cutch State.....	do.....		1	
Dharwar District.....	do.....		548	
Hyderabad (Sind) District.....	do.....		33	
Janjira State.....	do.....		4	
Kaira District.....	do.....		1	
Kanara District.....	do.....		3	
Kurrachee City.....	do.....		2	
Kurrachee District.....	do.....		10	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....		0	
Khandesh District.....	do.....		0	
Kolaba District.....	do.....		12	
Kolhapur State.....	do.....		613	
Mahi Kantha State.....	do.....		0	
Nasik District.....	do.....		27	
Palanpur State.....	do.....			
Panch Mahals District.....	do.....		0	
Poona City.....	do.....		7	
Poona District.....	do.....		261	
Ratnagiri District.....	do.....		49	
Rewakantha State.....	do.....		0	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2...		250	
Savantvadi State.....	do.....		1	
Savanur State.....	do.....		11	
Shikarpur District.....	do.....		0	
Sholapur District.....	do.....		262	
Surat District.....	do.....		49	
Thana District.....	do.....		47	
Upper Sind Frontier.....	do.....			
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	do.....			
Bellary District.....	do.....		6	
Chingleput District.....	do.....			
Kurnool District.....	do.....			
Madras City District.....	do.....			
North Arcot District.....	do.....		2	
Salem District.....	do.....		16	
Nellore District.....	do.....			
Trichinopoly District.....	do.....			
Coimbatore District.....	do.....		16	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	do.....		43	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....		20	
Bangalore District.....	do.....		88	
Kolar District.....	do.....		3	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....		9	
Mysore City.....	do.....		34	
Mysore District.....	do.....		54	
Tumkur District.....	do.....		34	
Chitaldrug District.....	do.....		22	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulbarga District.....	do.....		39	
Lingsugur District.....	do.....		185	
Naldrug District.....	do.....		66	
Bidar District.....	do.....		3	
Arangabad District.....	do.....			
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	do.....		1	
Nagpur City.....	do.....		9	
Nagpur District.....	do.....		7	
Nimar District.....	do.....			
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	do.....		1	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....			
Rawal Pindi District.....	do.....			
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	do.....		100	
Howrah District.....	do.....		1	
Hooghly District.....	do.....			
24 Parganas District.....	do.....			
Nadia District.....	do.....			
Khulana District.....	do.....			
Dacca District.....	do.....			
Darbhanga District.....	do.....			
Saran District.....	do.....		12	
Shahabad District.....	do.....			
Tipperah District.....	do.....			
Singbhoom District.....	do.....			
Balasore District.....	do.....		1	Imported and suspected. Do.
Rajputana.....	do.....		1	
Japan—				
Osaka and Hogo.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 9...	7	2	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4...	10	8	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 3...	51	41	
Portugal—				
Villa Nova de Gaya.....	Nov. 15.....	1		

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...		3	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Dec. 3-Dec. 16...	9	7	
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 16...	33		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 4-Nov. 17...		111	
England:				
London.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 16...		1	
France:				
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		17	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 17...	3	1	
Greece:				
Athens	Dec. 3-Dec. 16...	10	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 5...		39	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	2		
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Dec. 28...		1	
Quebec:				
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Jan. 3...	243	0	
Matone County.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 3...	2	0	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 16...	10	1	
Odessa.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 16...	4	1	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 16...	31	5	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 6...		10	
Spain:				
Corunna	Dec. 10-Dec. 23...	3	1	
Madrid.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 16...		10	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Nov. 18...		4	
Turkey:				
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 10...		1	

BRAZIL.

*Report from Rio de Janeiro—Status of plague in Santos.**Plague in Santos.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 14, 1899.

SIR: The state of plague at Santos is stationary. My last report stated that there were in the isolation hospital at Santos 15 patients, of whom 14 were ill of plague and 1 was suspected. Since then, there entered the hospital, on December 4, 1 patient, and there were discharged 2 patients (1 ill of plague and 1 suspicious case), and only 1 patient died.

However, the disease of the patient entered on the 4th has been now recognized as not plague, and consequently since November 27 up to December 12 no case has occurred. The hope that the plague may have been extinguished at Santos has unfortunately been destroyed by the fact that on the 12th instant a child, 7 years of age, was sent to the isolation hospital on account of illness, which is, without doubt, plague.

Therefore, the total number of patients is at present 14, of which 13 are ill of plague, 1 of another sickness. Of the plague patients 2 are in a bad state, 2 are in pretty fair condition, 3 are convalescent, and 6 are in good condition.

Therefore, the total result has been as follows: Without regard to the cases that occurred at the beginning and were not recognized, there have

been up to the present time 32 cases, of which 12 were fatal, 7 were cured and discharged, and 13 still remain under treatment.

At Sao Paulo there have appeared no new cases of plague.

Commercial intercourse with Portugal.

Commercial intercourse with Portugal has now been reopened. The Brazilian Government has given permission for the importation of merchandise from Portugal, with the exception of such as is generally recognized as being of a nature liable to convey infectious germs. However, all merchandise admitted has to be previously disinfected before leaving the respective Portuguese ports under observation of a special physician authorized by the Brazilian Government.

Steamship J. W. Taylor.

In regard to the cases of plague on board of the steamship *J. W. Taylor*, I beg to submit to your consideration the following statement of the United States vice-consul at Santos:

The *J. W. Taylor* arrived in Santos October 9. Hope, the steward, was sent to the hospital October 11 and discharged from there October 18 (the day the pest was officially declared to exist here).

The *Taylor* cleared from Santos October 23. Hope was ordered to the hospital by Lamport & Holt's visiting doctor, Dr. Moura Ribeiro, and was attended in the hospital by the same doctor, who happened to be the attending physician for the week Hope was there. Dr. Moura Ribeiro's hospital certificate states that Hope was suffering from eczema of the face and lips. Dr. Moura Ribeiro is also on the staff of the sanitary commission. When Hope, in company with Captain Waters of the *J. W. Taylor*, went to the agents of the Lamport & Holt line, Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., to get a letter of admittance to the hospital, he stated he was suffering from syphilis, and the agents say he certainly looked as though he was. I have learned that this steward, Hope, died during the voyage.

State of health at Rio de Janeiro.

The state of health at Rio de Janeiro continues to be for the last three weeks about the same as previously reported. The smallpox epidemic still continues. There were during the last three weeks 53, 41, and 52 deaths from that disease. The number of cases of yellow fever is increasing and also that of deaths from this cause, but it is still far from being an epidemic. There occurred during the last three weeks 3, 7, and 8 deaths from yellow fever.

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the weeks ended November 24 and December 1.

During the week ended November 24 there were 309 deaths from all causes, an increase of 27 as compared with the preceding week; 10 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 2; 3 deaths from yellow fever, none before; 53 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 3; 3 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 1; 1 death from beriberi, the same as before, and 52 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 18.

During the week ended December 1 there were 271 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 38 as compared with the preceding week; 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 7 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 4; 41 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 12; 6 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 3; 1 death from beriberi, the same as before, and 39 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 13.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: December 1, bark *Oregon*, Norwegian, for Savannah. December 2, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York; steamship *Handel*, British, for New York. December 7, barkentine, *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore. December 9, bark *Severn*, British, for Baltimore. December 11, steamship *Valleda*, British, for Baltimore. December 13, bark *Nova Lide*, Portuguese, for New Orleans.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, November 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my weekly report of transactions for the period ended November 25, 1899, and to inform you that during this time there were 83 deaths from all causes, 1 being from plague. There was also 1 death from diphtheria and 1 from enteric fever.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for the week ended November 25, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Nov. 20	Br. ss. Chaugsha	Manila, P. I.	84	27	14	.....
Do.....	Br. ss. Saint Jerome (a).....	New York, N. Y.	27	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 21	Br. ss. Moyune.....	do.....	40	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Jap. ss. Idzumi Maru	Seattle, Wash.	76	0	10	1
Nov. 22	Br. ss. Algoa.....	San Francisco, Cal.	79	1	.....	.....
Nov. 23	U. S. bk. Saint James.....	New York, N. Y.	22	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Br. ss. Diamante.....	Manila, P. I.	82	19	6	.....
Nov. 24	Jap. ss. Karuga Maru.....	do.....	115	29	26	.....
Nov. 25	Br. ss. City of London.....	Tacoma, Wash.	72	1	60	2

a Supplemental bill of health.

COLOMBIA.

Public health good in Cartagena.

CARTAGENA, December 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the public health is satisfactory at this port. Notwithstanding the number of troops that have been garrisoned in and about this city on account of the existing revolution, no epidemic nor unusual sickness has appeared in this district.

Respectfully,

AUG. T. HANABERGH,

United States Vice-Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, January 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the week ended December 30, 25 deaths have occurred in this city, 11 of which were in the civil hospital. Of the total deaths, 2 were from malaria, 6 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases reported. Death rate for the week is 32.58 per thousand.

Five foreign vessels entered and 6 cleared during the week. United States Army transports *Kilpatrick* and *Sedgwick*, loaded with forage for the quartermaster's department at this place, entered and cleared during the week.

During the month of December, there have been 26 vessels, 1,112 members of crews, and 202 passengers inspected at this port.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 10 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week, 2 from malaria, 1 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis. Three cases of varioloid in children, all isolated and doing well. The city authorities are vaccinating all not previously vaccinated. No foreign vessels inspected at this port during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death during the week from intestinal disease. No contagious diseases. No foreign vessels inspected during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended December 30, 1899:

Eighteen new cases of yellow fever were reported during the week, and 3 deaths occurred from the same disease during this period. There were 29 cases remaining under treatment on December 30, 1899. These figures show a decided increase in the number of cases, and a diminution in the mortality.

One hundred and twelve deaths from all causes occurred during the week, indicating a death rate of 26.47 per thousand, which is a slight increase over the previous week.

During the period covered by this report, the weather has been dry and cool.

The prevalence of yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba was reported unofficially on December 27, and this office immediately communicated with Asst. Surg. H. B. Parker, United States Marine-Hospital Service, at that port, requesting to be informed as to the truth of the report. His reply showed that there had been only 1 case of yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba since December 5. In view, however, of the constant reports of the prevalence of yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba, it was decided to inspect all vessels coming from that port.

The suspicious case of fever removed from the U. S. transport *Kilpatrick* having been declared to be typhoid fever by the United States Army board of experts on the 24th ultimo, the vessel was immediately released from quarantine at Mariel and proceeded on her way.

Acting Asst. Surg. John Frick, who had been detailed for duty at Mariel during the quarantine of the *Kilpatrick*, was ordered to return to this station, and arrived here on December 27.

I have the honor to transmit herewith weekly report of baggage disinfected by the barge *Protector*, and also the usual mortality table for the period covered by this report.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of baggage disinfected at Havana by the barge Protector for the week ended December 30, 1899.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 2, 1900.

Date.	Name of steamer.	Destination.	Baggage.			Total.
			Trunks.	Valises.	Parcels.	
Dec. 25...	Mascotte	Tampa.....	5	8	3	16
Dec. 26...	Miami	Miami	0	4	0	4
Dec. 27...	Olivette	Tampa.....	15	22	11	48
	Total		20	34	14	68

I certify that the above report is correct.

G. W. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Mortality table at Havana for the week ended December 30, 1899.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 2, 1900.

Diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	18
Enteritis.....	9
Pneumonia.....	10
Yellow fever	3
Diphtheria	2
Malarial.....	1
Enteric	1
Total deaths, all causes.....	112

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, January 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended December 30, 1899:

Matanzas.—Nineteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 24.80 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malarial fever, 8; tuberculosis, 1; yellow fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; other causes, 8. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Measles, 6; diphtheria, 1. Four vessels were inspected on arrival. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Eleven health certificates were issued, 4 of these to persons leaving the island via Havana. Nine pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. As to the case of yellow fever reported on December 29, 1899, in Private John Butz, Second United States Cavalry, and who died at the United States

military hospital, I have been unofficially informed that the patient contracted the disease at the hospital itself.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 21 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; atresia, 3; meningitis, 3; enteritis, 3; heart disease, 1; other causes, 7. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Thirteen vessels were inspected on arrival. Three of these were foreign and 10 were coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports 3 vessels were inspected on arrival and 6 bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 4 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Seven vessels were inspected on arrival; 3 of these were foreign vessels and 4 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 4 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Report from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *December 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended December 23, 1899: Three vessels have arrived at this port and 5 bills of health have been issued. There have been 2 deaths. No infectious or contagious disease.

Puerto Padre reports 4 arrivals and 4 bills of health issued, with 3 deaths.

Report from Gibara is delayed.

I have heard nothing of the *Half Moon* since her arrival at Southport, N. C. I have written to a physician at Baracoa, asking if he desires the appointment as inspector at that port. The health of this port continues good and the weather is cool. There are about 100 colonists brought here by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, camping out under unfavorable circumstances, but I hear of no sickness among them.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

DENMARK.

Treatment of certain diseases by concentrated light rays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the information of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service copy of Advance Sheets of Consular Reports for December 29, 1899, containing a letter from the United States minister at Copenhagen on the subject of the treatment of diseases by concentrated light rays.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Treatment of diseases by light.

Minister Swenson sends from Copenhagen, December 2, 1899, a letter to a Minnesota physician (a) in reply to inquiries as to the treatment of certain diseases by concentrated light rays. The letter reads:

Dr. Finsen's Light Institute was founded in 1896, for the purpose, as expressed in the articles of incorporation, of making and encouraging investigations regarding the effects of light on the living organisms, especially with the view of utilizing light rays in the field of practical medicine.

The corporation numbers among its members men of eminence and recognized authority in the medical profession, such as the professors of the University of Copenhagen in pathological anatomy, anatomy, and common pathology; and the superintendents of the leading hospitals in Copenhagen.

The institute has gained the confidence and aroused the interest of the public to such an extent that it now receives State as well as municipal aid in the way of appropriations. Its success and growth have been phenomenal. Altogether, some three hundred and fifty cases of lupus vulgaris have been treated, in all of which satisfactory results have been obtained. A large number of cases have been treated experimentally for other diseases of the skin, among them erysipelas and alopecia areata. Scarlet fever is to be experimented with. In an interview which I had with Dr. Finsen a few days ago, he told me that the light treatment as now perfected is so effective that there is reason to believe that every case of lupus vulgaris can be cured by means of it. Dr. Finsen's successful treatment of smallpox by means of red light is also very interesting and ought to widely known.

Both sunlight and electric light can be used for medical purposes. Owing to its latitude, Denmark is not favorably situated for using sunlight; hence the institute makes nearly exclusive use of electric light. The arc lights used are each of 4,000 candlepower (ordinary street arc lights are of from 2,000 to 4,000 candlepower). Earlier experiments with this method of treatment have failed because the light used has not been powerful enough.

Dr. Finsen is also experimenting with photo-chemical baths to ascertain how far light is instrumental in supplying the skin with blood. He says that the red color of the exposed parts of the skin is caused principally by light. Heat seems to hinder, and cold to further it.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, January 3, 1900.

The present status of the smallpox outbreak in this province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report. (b)	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
St. Philippe de Néri.....	Kamouraska	1,049	Aug. 18	0	12	0	2	0	1	0
Mont-Carmel.....	.....do.....	1,075	Sept. 5	1	196	0	180	16	49	18
St. Paschal.....	.....do.....	3,109	Oct. 15	0	24	0	22	2	4	1
Ste. Hélène.....	.....do.....	1,518	Nov. 15	0	3	0	3	0	1	0
St. Germain.....	.....do.....	600	.....do.....	0	18	0	17	1	12	1
Amqui.....	Matane.....	2,500	Dec. 16	0	12	0	.....	2	1	1

One house is quarantined in Mont-Carmel and another in St. Germain pending developments.

Respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary of Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

a To whom advance sheets have been sent.

b Date of last report, December 20.

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine regulations concerning vessels from Portuguese ports.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

GIBRALTAR, *December 20, 1899.*

With reference to the second resolution of the board of health, published on August 26 last, the board has decided to admit to free pratique arrivals from Lisbon and all Portuguese ports southward thereof, provided that they bring clean bills of health and have health on board.

By order,

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*No more plague cases at Honolulu, to December 22.*HONOLULU, H. I., *December 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that no new cases of what was considered plague have occurred since the 12th instant. The quarantine against the infected district and on outgoing interisland vessels was raised on the 19th instant by the Hawaiian authorities. The infected district has been cleaned up, and steps are now in progress to place Chinatown in a better sanitary condition than it has been before. The Hawaiian board of health has acted promptly and efficiently in the emergency.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Plague at Honolulu.—(Continued.)*HONOLULU, H. I., *December 26, 1899.*

SIR: In confirmation of my telegram of this date I have the honor to report that another suspicious case, supposed to be bubonic plague, died on the 23d instant.

The clinical symptoms and post-mortem appearances were the same as those already described in my previous report, and the microscopical examination shows the same bacillus found in the other cases. Cultures and inoculation experiments are now in progress at the Hawaiian laboratory.

The victim was a young white girl, named Ethel Johnson, aged 14 years. She was taken ill on the 17th instant, and, although seen by a number of physicians, the case was not considered one of plague.

She lived with her parents at a place called Iwelei, a short distance to the westward of the city proper and close to the slaughterhouses and one of the dumping grounds of the town. There was a small puncture between the toes on the right foot which may have been caused by an injury while going about barefooted or by the puncture or bite of some insect. Much of the refuse from Chinatown during the late cleaning of that district was dumped near where the girl lived. The cultures from this case are not ready at the time of writing, but a number of rats inoculated from it all died within sixteen hours.

Two more cases were found yesterday, December 25, both Chinamen, and as they were found dead, no history of the illness could be obtained. I attended the necropsies held on these bodies and they presented the

same gross appearances as the others already described and in addition there were pneumonic areas found in the lungs.

The femoral and retroperitoneal glands were enlarged, congested, and surrounded by hemorrhagic infiltration. The pleural, pericardial, and peritoneal sacs contained bloody serum. This has been noted in all of the cases.

By proclamation of the Hawaiian attorney-general and president of the board of health, Honolulu was declared free from infectious, contagious, or dangerous disease on December 22, as no suspicious cases had occurred from December 12 to the former date.

These new cases make the situation more serious, and the Hawaiian authorities will, I am convinced, do all in their power to stamp out the disease. Each vessel leaving here since the disease was discovered on December 12, carries on the consular bill of health sufficient warning to the quarantine officers at the port of arrival.

I regret that the facilities for disinfection of baggage here are so inadequate.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Eight more cases of plague at Honolulu.

[Telegram.]

QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., January 9, 1900.

Carmichael reports 8 additional cases [of plague] to January 1; also suspicious pneumonia. Outlook not good. Telegram leaves Wednesday. Transports *Aztec* and *Centennial* still here. * * *

KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Eight more deaths from plague at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, January 1, 1900.
San Francisco, January 10, 1900.

There have been 8 deaths from plague since December 26.

CARMICHAEL.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, December 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended December 20, 1899, the following ships were inspected:

On December 14, the steamship *Chateau Yquem*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 550 steerage passengers and 144 pieces of large and 566 pieces of small baggage.

The 32 Hungarians who were rejected on the steamship *Neustria*, owing to the fact that they had been in Trieste, were permitted to embark on this steamer.

On December 16, the steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 28 cabin and 247 steerage passengers and 96 pieces of large and 273 pieces of small baggage.

Smallpox.

The United States consul at Marseilles reports smallpox to exist in that city in epidemic form.

Passengers from that port to the United States via Naples have been subjected here to rigid inspection. Their baggage is permitted to proceed provided it has a certificate of disinfection from the United States consul at Marseilles.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—plague in Kobe and Osaka.

YOKOHAMA, December 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the latest governmental return of plague, published yesterday, is as follows:

"Since the outbreak of the plague last month, the first victim dying at Hiroshima on November 5, up to the 4th instant, the total number of cases, including both the real and the merely suspicious, was 20, of which 13 resulted in death. Those reported officially to have suffered from real pest number 10, of whom 2 are said to be still surviving."

In the present anxious and excited state of both the native medical profession and the community, it is inevitable that the reports, even of deaths, save when experts are concerned, should be occasionally erroneous, and, perhaps, subject to post-mortem revision after skilled examination.

The disease can scarcely be said to exist as an epidemic in either Kobe or Osaka at present, as, since the rapid sequence of cases from November 6-17, the few cases reported have occurred at considerable intervals of time and disconnectedly, so far as evident propagation from individual to individual is concerned, but all afforded ground for suspicion of connection with the unfortunate importation of cotton from Niuchwang.

The authorities are relaxing none of their precautions and, were it not for the simultaneous onset of cold weather, we might feel assured of their effectiveness.

The minister of the home department has, within a day or two, extended the period of detention in quarantine for vessels infected by plague to ten days, instead of seven to which latter period it was reduced in the later months of 1894, against my protest, I being then a member of the imperial central board of health.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, December 12, 1899.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 9th instant giving official returns of plague cases and deaths from the same to December 4, I have the

honor to report that on the 7th a fatal case occurred in Kobe and, on the 8th another, also fatal, at Osaka. On the 9th a case of undoubted pest was reported from Nagasaki, but without details as to whether in the city or at quarantine, and, on the same day, two police constables, who had been employed about the district of Kobe where the earliest cases occurred, were simultaneously attacked.

Dr. Nakahama, a very competent man, after investigating the Kobe cases, doubts their origin from infected cotton and thinks that cases had occurred much earlier than the first officially reported which had passed unrecognized as plague. He is stated to suggest that the origin of these early cases was from infected imported skins. There seems little doubt in the minds of the Japanese authorities as to the infection having arisen from imported goods of some sort, though if the existence of unrecognized cases prior to the supposed beginning of the outbreak is assumed, it is difficult to see the justice of this theory.

However it originated, there is no doubt that the plague is in Japan, and that it is very slowly but steadily spreading.

I am using all the precautions in my power to enforce the regulations. Many emigrants are just now taking passage for Hawaii upon ships bound for United States ports, as well as the usual number of through passengers. The greater number of both classes come from southern provinces and pass through Kobe by rail, stopping only long enough to change cars in the single railway station. Of this fact, I have the best attainable evidence, that of the station master at Kobe, who is a government official. No steerage passengers are taken from either Kobe or Osaka, and, in case of the slightest doubt, I enforce a period of detention here for fifteen days before sailing, during which time the intending passengers are under observation. Isolation I have not yet attempted, first, because without a proper place, under my own control, it would prove the same farce that it did in 1894, when it was essayed on account of cholera; and, second because there has not as yet been a single case of plague nearer than Osaka, and so communication with Yokohama residents can not be deemed dangerous. I am trying to obtain a place in which I can disinfect the baggage and clothing of any persons under the least suspicion by formaldehyd, for the generation of which I have a personal equipment.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Pathological investigations on pest.

[Japan Times, Tokyo, November 26, 1899.]

An important pathological controversy between Dr. Kitazato and his adherents and Dr. Yersin and his followers concerning the pest is reported to have ended in the victory of the latter. A few days ago a telegram reached the home office from Drs. Ogata and Nakahama, staying in Kobe, in connection with the pest affair, stating that the presence of Yersin bacilli has been conclusively proved to be the cause of the pest, and that Dr. Kitazato himself has been induced to accept this theory.

The intelligence is too brief to be intelligible to ordinary readers, so that the account of an interview which the representative of the Osaka Asahi had with Drs. Ogata and Nakahama, and which is published in that paper, is very timely.

Dr. Kitazato, observe these doctors, held that the pest bacilli principally propagates in blood vessels; but this exposition has been opposed by the majority of the members of the Japan Central Sanitary Association, who indorse Dr. Yersin's opinion, and maintain with equal ardor that the bacilli could be found only in lymphatic vessels. The

post-mortem examination made on the remains of one of the patients who died of the epidemic has corroborated Dr. Yersin's theory, for Dr. Kitazato and those who opposed his explanation could not discover even a trace of the pest bacilli in the blood vessels of the subject of the examination, whereas they were present abundantly in the lymphatic vessels, the result being that the veteran bacteriologist himself has been obliged to admit his error. At any rate, the definite settlement of the cause of this dreadful epidemic, as seems to have been arrived at by the Kobe investigations, must be received with satisfaction by the public at large, for it will probably help bacteriologists toward elaborating effective measures of prevention.

Dr. Kitazato's explanation.

[Japan Times, Tokyo, November 28, 1899.]

We noted a few days ago that Dr. Kitazato had been induced to recant in regard to the cause of the pest and to accept Dr. Yersin's theory. Dr. Kitazato has his own explanation to make in this connection, an explanation which does not coincide with that advanced by Drs. Ogata and Nakahama. "The pest patients I examined in Hongkong," Dr. Kitazato is reported to have stated, "had not been in the first stage of their disease, but several days had elapsed before they were brought to me for examination. The result was that putrefaction of the blood had already set in, and the bacilli were found in the blood vessels. Hence I concluded that the pest bacilli must have its origin in blood vessels. The examination of the patients in Kobe in the early stage of their disease has shown me, however, the unsoundness of this view, and has led me to conclude that the pest germs first propagate in the lymphatic vessels, next cause putrefaction of the blood, followed by fever, prostration, and pest lung inflammation; the presence of the pest bacilli in the blood vessels occurring only in the last stage of the disease. I told this discovery of mine to Drs. Ogata and Nakahama after they reached Kobe, so that the story of my having been won over by Dr. Nakahama on this great medical question is devoid of truth." Such is said to be Dr. Kitazato's explanation.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Central Sanitary Association.

[Japan Times, Tokyo, December 10, 1899.]

The meeting of the Central Sanitary Association held on Friday last at the Home Department may be said to have comprised all the foremost physicians in the country, as those present included Drs. Kitazato, Nakahama, Ogata, Aoyama-Koike, Miyake, Sasaki, Takagi, Saneyoshi, Yamane, and others. The principal business of the meeting centered in adopting a resolution to advise the Government of the importation of a certain blood purifier from France, and in listening to addresses from Drs. Ogata, Nakahama, and Kitazato. The first-named physician spoke to the effect that as the result of examinations in Kobe, he had discovered that while the lymphatic veins of the plague victims contained Yersin bacilli, none of them were to be found in the blood vessels, and that he had therefore come to the conclusion that the cases in Kobe were those of bubonic plague, the same as was prevailing in India and other foreign parts, but the bacilli were not identical with the Kitazato bacilli.

Dr. Nakahama, after going over the history of individual plague cases in Kobe, claimed that rags and cotton were in their instances, not the media of infection, as popularly believed. By adducing circumstantial evidence, he maintained that the introduction of pest in Kobe must have taken place some time previous to its first discovery at Hiroshima, only that it had escaped detection owing to misdiagnosing of the cases as those of brain fever, inflammation of lungs, and of severe cold, the pest symptoms often resembling those of the diseases just named. He regretted that the discovery had not been made earlier, for then the specialists might have been enabled to stamp out the dread scourge before it had assumed the threatening position it had now attained. Dr. Kitazato, speaking last, said that he had first thought that the Kobe cases were cases of the disease of his own discovery, but he had since found out that they were those of Yersin plague. In the last stages of the attack, however, the victims generally suffered from blood pollution when the Kitazato bacilli made their appearance.

SPAIN.

Report from Cadiz—Correction of error in the report from Barcelona concerning location of the boarding station.

CADIZ, SPAIN, December 20, 1899.

SIR: Confirming cablegram of this date, I have the honor to report my arrival at Cadiz last night, the 19th instant.

As yet I have been unable to look over the situation here, and can, therefore, say nothing at this time concerning this port.

While in Madrid I called upon the United States minister to Spain, Mr. Bellamy Storer, and had a talk with him over the plague situation in the peninsula, with reference to the most dangerous Spanish ports. His impression, as was that of Mr. Lay, consul-general at Barcelona, is that Vigo Bay is to be considered the most dangerous at present owing to its proximity to Portugal.

I hope to be able to include some information pertinent to this in my next report, which at present I am unable to affirm or deny.

Owing to having been misinformed in the premises, which was discovered after my report on Barcelona had been forwarded, it was stated therein that the "boarding" or quarantine inspection station for the city of Barcelona is located several miles down the bay. After having completed the report, I had the opportunity, which did not present itself earlier, of looking more closely into the matter and found that the station in question is located practically in the city, being situated near the entrance of the harbor behind the breakwater or sea wall.

* * *

I have to request that the proper correction be made in the report submitted.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Report from Corunna.

CORUNNA, SPAIN, December 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended December 23, 1899, the following vessels were inspected;

On December 17, steamship *Ida*, J. Fribis, master, bound with passengers and cargo to San Juan de Puerto Rico. There were inspected and passed, 4 steerage passengers with baggage. Seventeen steerage passengers taken on at Santander were apparently in good health.

On December 21, steamship *Alfonso XIII*, from Santander to Havana. Number of persons embarked here: Cabin passengers, 54; steerage, 252; crew, 6. All were inspected and passed, with baggage.

On December 23, steamer *La France*, from Saint Nazaire and Santander to Havana. There were inspected and passed, 130 steerage passengers with baggage.

Infectious diseases in this locality since December 17 to date: Small-pox, 2 cases, no deaths; measles, 2 cases, no deaths. Cases of typhoid fever, which is endemic here, are not reported; but no death has occurred from this disease since the 9th instant.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,

United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Report from Santander.*SANTANDER, SPAIN, *December 19, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 18th, directing me to inspect ports named in my letter of December 3. * * *

I could not leave at once, as the Spanish Transatlantic Company's steamship sails on the 20th, and the French Transatlantic steamship on the 22d, both of which will carry quite a number of passengers, and I was very anxious to inspect both, and thus know for myself the class of passengers they carry. I will go to Bilboa on the 21st and return here for the 22d. On the night of the 22d will leave for Corruna, and from there go to Vigo. The last-named port is the important one, in my opinion, not on account of the number of passengers or ships, but on account of its proximity to Oporto.

After finishing at Vigo, I shall go direct to Barcelona for the following reason: Mr. Lay, the consul-general at Barcelona, wrote me that there was some objection from the local officials to my inspecting the passengers and ships, and wrote me to return as soon as possible, as he would take no action until my arrival. I inclose a translation of an extract from a Barcelona paper in regard to it; he also said that several ships would leave there about the 1st to the 10th for Cuba and the Philippines, and he hoped I would return to inspect them. After reaching Barcelona I will there complete my report, and await further instructions from the Bureau. * * *

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Governors Harbor.*—Two weeks ended December 23, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. One death. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Two weeks ended December 21, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended December 27, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Santos.*—From October 15 to December 9, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Eleven deaths from plague.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize.*—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 87, including whooping cough, 7, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 52,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 10,470. Total number of deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CHINA—*Hongkong.*—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 248,710. Total number of deaths, 447, including enteric fever, 3; beri-beri, 25; plague, 2, and 69 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAVA—Batavia.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No epidemic or contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

[illegible]

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
													Whooping cough.
Bradford.....	Dec. 23	231,260	90							1	2		3
Bremen.....	Dec. 16	145,000	44										
Breslau.....	Dec. 9	300,000	162	27						1	6	4	
Bristol.....	Dec. 16	320,911	130							1	1	1	
Brussels.....	do.	551,611	275							2			1
Calcutta.....	Nov. 25	681,560	530	28	59	20							
Cartagena.....	Dec. 16	25,000	10										
Catania.....	Dec. 21	124,000	60					1					
Chemnitz.....	Dec. 9	172,840	72										
Christiania.....	Dec. 16	225,000	67						2	3	1		
Coburg.....	Dec. 2	20,065	11										
Cognac.....	Dec. 9	20,400	7						1				
Do.....	Dec. 16	20,400	6										
Cologne.....	do.	361,757	164							1	1	12	
Colombo.....	Nov. 18	130,000	97						2				
Colon.....	Dec. 27	8,000	6										
Constantinople.....	Dec. 18	875,000	246						5		3	1	
Copenhagen.....	Dec. 16	351,000	107	8					2	1	4	1	3
Corunna.....	do.	40,501	27					1					1
Do.....	Dec. 23	40,501											
Crefeld.....	Dec. 16	108,183	43								4		
Curacao.....	Dec. 9	29,918	19										
Do.....	Dec. 16	29,918	14										
Dresden.....	Nov. 25	399,400	125							2	1	2	3
Do.....	Dec. 2	400,400	131							1	3	2	3
Dusseldorf.....	Dec. 9	202,405	66						1	1	3	5	
Edinburgh.....	Dec. 16	298,927	99						2	1			1
Flushing.....	Dec. 23	18,371	4										
Frankfort.....	Dec. 9	255,000	70								1	1	2
Funchal.....	Dec. 17	36,982	18										
Geneva.....	Dec. 2	95,348	28										
Do.....	Dec. 9	95,348	37								1		
Ghent.....	Dec. 16	162,652	87						2			3	
Girgenti.....	do.	24,428	9										
Glasgow.....	do.	733,903	312						4	3	2	14	9
Guatemala.....	Dec. 14	65,000	33										
Halifax.....	Dec. 30	45,000	20						1	1	2	2	1
Hamburg.....	Dec. 16	675,351	207						1	1	2	2	2
Do.....	Dec. 23	675,351	211						1	3	2		
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	Dec. 26	16,000	2										
Havre.....	Dec. 9	119,470	51	15									
Hongkong.....	Nov. 18	248,710	113	15					3				
Do.....	Nov. 25	248,710	83	12	1				1				
Honolulu.....	Dec. 18	35,000	41	3	2				1				
Kurrachee.....	Dec. 2	98,195	86										
Kingston.....	Dec. 29	18,300	4										
Königsberg.....	Dec. 9	181,047								3			
Do.....	Dec. 16	181,047								4	1		
Lausanne.....	Dec. 2	44,266	25										
Do.....	Dec. 9	44,266	13										
Leeds.....	Dec. 23	423,889	155							1	8	3	8
Leipzig.....	Dec. 9	430,635	163								4	2	
Leith.....	Dec. 16	77,385	34										
Liege.....	Dec. 9	170,429	37										1
Do.....	Dec. 16	170,429	57										1
Liverpool.....	do.	668,645	323						2	3	4	5	15
Livingston, Guatemala.....	Dec. 23	1,500	2										
London.....	Dec. 16	6,528,434	2,680				1		22	14	73	63	44
Lyon.....	Dec. 9	466,028	187						1				1
Madrid.....	Dec. 16	512,596	420					3	30		1	2	
Manchester.....	do.	546,010	191						1	2	1	5	
Do.....	Dec. 23	546,010	245						2	1	4	4	5
Mannheim.....	Dec. 9	129,986	32										
Do.....	Dec. 16	129,986	31							1	2		
Marseilles.....	do.	447,344	409										
Do.....	Dec. 25	447,344	395										
Matamoros.....	Dec. 21	16,304	1										
Mayence.....	Dec. 16	80,000	28										1
Melbourne.....	Nov. 18	475,000									1		
Do.....	Nov. 25	475,000											
Monrovia.....	Dec. 2	2,000	2										
Moscow.....	Dec. 9	1,000,000	464						5	12	4	4	2
Do.....	Dec. 16	1,000,000	536				1		1	10	17	7	2
Munich.....	Dec. 2	445,000	191						1				
Do.....	Dec. 9	445,000	202								3		1
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	do.	186,345	92								1	3	3
Do.....	Dec. 16	186,345	85							1	1	1	1

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
												Measles.
												Whooping cough.
Nice.....	Dec. 18	114,000	70									
Nottingham.....	Dec. 18	250,000	90							2	3	1
Nuevo Laredo.....	Dec. 23	6,000	4									1
Odessa.....	Dec. 16	414,800	165							1	4	3
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Dec. 2	214,119	121		2							5
Palermo.....	Dec. 16	300,000	112							1		1
Panama.....	Dec. 26	16,000										
Paris.....	Dec. 16	2,511,629	1,009							9	2	5
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 4	200,000	112									5
Do.....	Nov. 11	200,000	115									3
Do.....	Nov. 18	200,000	108									
Do.....	Nov. 25	200,000	123									
Plymouth.....	Dec. 16	99,848										1
Do.....	Dec. 23	99,848	73	4								1
Port Limon.....	Dec. 16	3,500	3									
Do.....	Dec. 23	3,500	8									
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 11	60,000	15									
Do.....	Dec. 19	60,000	28									
Prague.....	Dec. 9	190,266	127							2	2	3
Do.....	Dec. 16	190,266	131							2	7	7
Puerto Cortes.....	Dec. 27	2,000	0									1
Quebec.....	Dec. 23	73,000										2
Do.....	Dec. 30	73,000								3	1	
Rheims.....	Dec. 16	107,709	41							1		
Do.....	Dec. 23	107,709	23							1		1
Rome.....	Nov. 18	507,244	46									
Do.....	Nov. 25	507,244	47							4		
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 23	319,491	164							2	3	3
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	do.....	2,150										
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Jan. 3	45,000	14	3								1
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 9	1,267,023	592				3			10	17	43
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Dec. 30	3,000	1									24
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.....	Dec. 9	33,425	10							1		8
Do.....	Dec. 16	33,425	10							1		
Singapore.....	Nov. 11	97,111	155	25				1				
Do.....	Nov. 18	97,111	144	21				3				
Solingen.....	Dec. 9	16,000	5									
Southampton.....	Dec. 16	108,168	45									
Do.....	Dec. 23	108,168	52									1
South Shields.....	Dec. 9	102,312	35									1
Do.....	Dec. 16	102,312	27							1	2	
Stettin.....	Dec. 9	153,000	50							1	2	1
Do.....	Dec. 16	153,000	75							1		5
Stuttgart.....	Dec. 14	162,734	70									1
Sunderland.....	Dec. 9	145,613	49									1
Do.....	Dec. 16	145,613	56							3		2
Tamatave.....	Nov. 18	6,000	14		5					1		
Do.....	Nov. 25	6,000	11		2							
Do.....	Dec. 3	6,000	4									
Tampico.....	Dec. 7	14,000	25									
Do.....	Dec. 14	14,000	22									
Do.....	Dec. 21	14,000	25									
Do.....	Dec. 28	14,000	19									
Tamsui.....	Nov. 21	2,791,543										
Do.....	Nov. 28	2,791,543										
Trapani.....	Dec. 16	45,075	18									
Trieste.....	Dec. 9	166,499	90									
Turpan.....	Dec. 25	10,000	12	2								
Utiila.....	Dec. 23	800	0									
Do.....	Dec. 30	800	0									
Valencia.....	Dec. 16	203,959										
Do.....	Dec. 23	203,959										
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 28	25,000	33				2	1	3			
Vienna.....	Dec. 16	1,639,811	811							1	3	11
Warsaw.....	Dec. 6	601,408					2			1	7	4
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Dec. 30	3,000	0									8
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 23	45,000										4
Zurich.....	Dec. 9	163,337	58									1
												1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.